

Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 14.

HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1893.

TWICE A WEEK AT \$2 A YEAR.

LAST CALL.



DISSOLUTION SALE BARGAINS.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

—ENDS THIS—

Golden Opportunity of 1893,

—AND—
A Memorable Ending 'twill Be.

Remnants, Odds & Ends, Broken Lots, &c.

FOR WHAT THEY WILL BRING.

Cassett & Co.
WRECKERS OF HIGH PRICES

WRECKED VESSELS.

A Plan by Which the Tack of Sailing Them May Be Stopped.

There seems to be a great deal of difficulty encountered in the sailing of wrecked vessels. Many expedients have been resorted to, and no end of cost and trouble has attended many of the experiments in this direction; but, as a rule, the plans adopted do not meet with any very pronounced success.

Especially is this the case when vessels are stuck on sand-bars. Hoisting an air-filled apparatus, as in many cases, unless for the purpose, and wrecks have been abandoned or permitted to break up because of the impossibility of lifting the enormous weight of the sand in which they are imbedded.

Why hasn't some inventive genius devised a system of utilizing a series of hose-pipes to be used with a force-pump for discharging the sand by which the vessel is held? A stream of water under a heavy pressure will do more to loosen the sand than any other means which could be adopted. Divers, engaged at suitable intervals, could so direct these streams that the sand along one entire side of the vessel could be washed away in a few moments.

If, then, a series of hose-pipes filled with air could be attached to one side, the vessel could be released with very little difficulty and braces or props could be placed under it to prevent the hull from again sinking in the sand. Then, with the same process repeated on the other side, the troublesome mass would be removed and nothing would stand in the way of successful raising.

To do this, of course, would require a good deal of machinery and some genius in the way of applying it, but so valuable are many of the submerged boats and their cargoes that the cost of maintaining a wrecking plant of this sort would not seem as against its efficiency.

Experiments have been tried with cylinders, filled with compressed air, which have been sunk and attached to the vessel to be raised, but so strong is the grasp of the sand that encircles the hull, that the most powerful lifting apparatus has in many cases proved inefficient. With the addition of the hose-pipes and heavy streams of water, there is but little that the raising of wrecks could be greatly simplified, and much less time and cost might be involved in the work.

There are many men, however, who are engaged in such occupations who are tenacious to tradition and usage will not permit of their adopting new ideas. They prefer to go in the old expensive way, much more, however, to the owners of the vessels than to the wreckers. It is these latter who are the people who are willing to take up better ways and try all reasonable experiments in the line of their business. To such men new processes and improved methods are of great interest, and it is to these that one must look for everything in the line of advanced appliances, whether for this purpose or any other.

There has long been a great need for something better in the way of wrecking apparatus for heavy work and difficult tasks.

Some one is bound, sooner or later, to utilize this idea, and with it work a complete revolution in the wrecking business.—N. Y. Ledger.

SAVED BY A TURTLE.

A Startling Story Which the Courageous Author Tells with Great Gusto.

When I was nine years old I engineered a pair of mules on the Erie canal. That was fifty years ago. Well, the terror of the whole trip was Rome swamp, as it was vulgarly called. Well, at Fremont when this jungle was filled with panthers, and how we boys would hurry up or soldier to avoid passing the dreaded jungle in the night.

Once, when it came my turn to pass the ordeal, I braced myself up for the occasion, mounted my mule and went to sleep on her back with a big sheep-skin under me. When well into the jungle I was suddenly awakened by a scream or roar that made both mules jump into the canal.

—The proper name should be hypan, or something of that sort. Well when I awoke from my fright I found myself being carried away by the panther, one of the largest of her species ever found so far in the world, measuring eight feet from nose to rump, with a tail six feet long. I was in a terrible fix, and I can imagine the feelings of the man the British officer described so vividly, who was on the cliff with the woman. When I recovered consciousness, I found I was in her den in the jungle, and four young cubs playing with me—that is, giving me a rap with their paws, some of which I played with the cubs, watching every opportunity to make my escape.

One night her ladyship went on another raid. I the meantime looked out for an opening to make my escape, and was horrified to see skeletons and bones lying around. The panther could not have picked out a better place than the one where her den was located, which was on a small island about fifty feet in circumference, surrounded by black, still water. But as she had gone I thought I would try to go too, so I plunged into the water on the opposite side from where she usually came and went, and swam for dear life. The bayon was much wider than I had anticipated, and I thought I would never get to land again. When about to give up all hope I came to some hard substance, and tried vigorously to get on top of it, but as soon as I began to climb on to the object it came snoring, and I began sinking into the mud and quicksand. I made one desperate effort for life and was fortuitously enough caught hold of a monster turtle's tail, and the way was started for the shore was a delightful surprise, for he landed me in good shape. By the way, this turtle was the largest ever seen in the jungle bayon, being six feet across the back. Well, after being in the swamp or jungle for five long days I finally came out more dead than alive, and for six long weeks I was under the care of a loving mother, who succeeded in bringing me around O. K. Every word of the above is true, which can be proved by any old causer.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ISLANDS OF HAWAII

Something About the Little Country That Wishes to Join the United States.

STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE.

Business Interests and Products—Geography and Climate—Recent Events—The Revolution.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The Hawaiian, or Sandwich Islands, were discovered by Captain Cook in January, 1778, and were at that time inhabited by natives who are supposed to have been of Malayian origin. They were mild of manner and pleasing in form and features. Captain Cook was supposed by the natives to be the personification of one of their deities and when, some time later, they discovered their error, they murdered him. This gave rise to the common belief that they were cannibals, but there is no evidence that they ever indulged in this revolting practice. For many years after the murder of Cook the islands were left to their own devices. The first who renewed acquaintance with them were Fort and Dixon, Englishmen, both of whom had been in the company of Captain Cook. They were by no means kindly welcomed. Then came the fur traders, who touched at the islands on their way to and from their trading places. It was on one of these ships that the chief, Kamehameha, the first of the notable royal travelers from the islands, went on a voyage to Canton, China, where he was received with unusual honors by the English residents. Upon his return to the islands he became

the first attempt to give the kingdom a constitution. Efforts to perfect the system were made in succession by Kamehameha IV. and Kamehameha V. The result of these labors was the adoption of a constitution which attended every change of ruler was gradually done away with, and the result was shown in the peaceful election of Lunalilo by the Legislature, and after him of Kalakaua. When he assumed the crown his sister, Liliuokalani, was named his regent.

Subsequent troubles arose, not so much from the interests of foreign residents and foreign nations. The constitution as perfected in the reign of Kalakaua was modeled upon that of Great Britain. The legislative power was vested in the Legislature. This latter branch of the Legislature consists of two orders, the Nobles, with the title of "Honorable," appointed by the King, and the representatives of the people, elected biennially. The Ministry were held responsible to the Assembly. While the King had many prerogatives, he could not levy any subsidy, tax or duty without the consent of the Assembly. He could not draw money from the treasury, except in cases when the Assembly was not



DANCING GIRLS.

sitting, and then only with the concurrence of the whole Cabinet, and with the consent of a majority of the Privy Council. No act of the King's had effect unless countersigned by a Minister, who by that signature, became responsible for the act of the Assembly. The judicial power was divided among a Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and two Associates, and several inferior courts. The Supreme Court had power over all inferior courts, and its power extended to all cases of law and equity within the kingdom.

England's Efforts to Annex the Islands. In 1848 Lord Paulet made a determined effort to annex the islands to the British possessions. The King made a temporarycession pending an appeal to the British government. The appeal was successful, and the independence of Hawaii was recognized at London, as it had been previously recognized in Washington and Paris. The growth of the more capable and powerful foreign element of late years has, however, made native royalty and native rule a thing of the past.

In 1877, King Kalakaua resigned many of the prerogatives which were relics of more barbarous times. This was done at the request of foreign residents, who saw no other means of maintaining order and suppressing what is almost facetiously called the "Palace Revolution." That time attempted rebellions have turned upon efforts to restore the old order of things. An unsuccessful effort of this kind was made in 1880, under the leadership of a half-breed, Wilcox.

THE DEPOSED QUEEN.

Her Husband, Her Income and Her Personal Traits.

Liliuokalani, the Queen now deposed, is the wife of John O. Dominis, who is known as the "Queen's husband." He is an American. As Queen, Liliuokalani had a salary of \$30,000 a year, in addition to the use of the palace built by Kalakaua

RECENT EVENTS.

The Revolution, Its Cause and How It Was Affected.

On January 23 last a Hawaiian steamer arrived at San Francisco with the news of a revolution in Honolulu. The steamer, a commission, consisting of Lorrin A. Thurston, William C. Wilder, William R. Castle, Charles L. Carter and Joseph Marshall, came in on the Clatskanie on



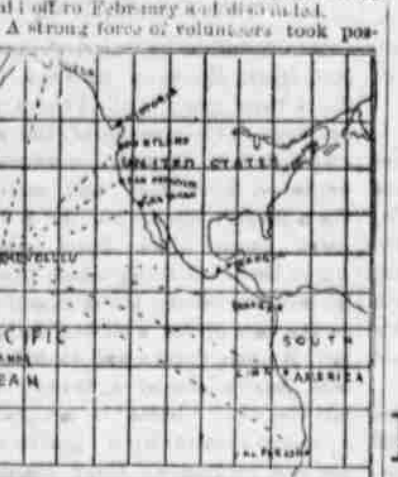
Map of the Hawaiian Islands.

way to Washington with a petition to the American Government to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. Queen Liliuokalani attempted on Saturday, January 16, to promulgate a new Constitution, depriving foreigners of the right of franchise, and abrogating the existing House of Nobles. At the same time giving to her the power to appoint a new House. This was resisted by the foreign element in the community, who at once appointed a Committee of Safety of thirteen members, who called a mass meeting of their classes, at which 1,300 or 1,500 people were present. That meeting unanimously adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Queen and authorizing the committee to take into further consideration whatever was necessary to protect the public safety.

On Monday the Committee of Public Safety issued a proclamation to the Hawaiian people, requesting the history of the islands and calling attention to the misrule of the native line of monarchs.

sign Affairs; W. H. Cornwell, Minister of Finance; John E. Colburn, Minister of the Interior; and Arthur P. Peterson, Attorney-General. The Government assumed formal control of the palace and barracks. The ex-Queen retired to her private residence at Washington Place, and the Government granted her an honorary guard of sixteen men. The household staff were put off to February and dismissed. A strong force of volunteers took possession of the barracks, the police headquarters and other Government buildings. At the headquarters the work of military organization was pushed rapidly forward, and volunteers continued to pour in steadily from all quarters. The Provisional Government spent a large part of the night in perfecting its organization and adjusting the wheels of government to the changed order.

Sanford Billard Dole, who has been declared temporary president under the Provisional Government, was born in Honolulu, of American parents, in 1841. His father and mother were missionaries, and landed in Honolulu in 1840, after a long journey from Maine. Mr. Dole received his early education at the Public School, and then chose the profession of the law. His father was in moderate circumstances, and he earned enough money himself to come to college in America. He entered Williams College at the age of twenty-two and took a general course for a year. Then he en-



Map of the Hawaiian Islands.

tered the law office of William Brigham, of Boston, and continued his studies there. After a year's study he was admitted to the bar, and soon after this retired to the Sandwich Islands. He was admitted at once to the bar of the Hawaiian kingdom. He then practiced his profession as a lawyer until 1877, when he was elevated to the Supreme Bench of the kingdom. He was married in 1873 to Miss Anna P. Cate, of Massachusetts. During his residence in the islands he has been an interested observer of political events, and in 1884 became a member of the Legislature. He took a prominent part in the reform movement which culminated in the revolution of 1887, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Hawaiian Legislature.

STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE.

Hawaii One of the Most Desirable Naval Stations in the World.

Hawaii is one of the most desirable naval stations in the world. Pearl Harbor is large enough and deep enough to afford admirable shelter to all the navies of the world. The greatest depth is 16 fathoms at 90 feet. The least water is near the coast in one inlet of the harbor when there are only 18 feet of water.



Map of the Hawaiian Islands.

This was signed by Sanford B. Dole, Minister of Foreign Affairs; J. A. King, Minister of the Interior; E. C. Jones, Minister of Finance, and William R. Smith, Attorney-General, the four constituting the Executive Council of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands. Simultaneous with this proclamation another was issued dismissing the existing Ministry and Marshal, and at the same time a signal of thirty armed men took charge of the government building, placing the Ministers of the Queen under arrest.

United States Marines Land.

Two hundred sailors and marines from the United States steamship Boston landed at a quarter after five o'clock and proceeded to guard the American Consulate, and also took up a position near the residence of J. B. Atherton, a short distance from the palace, where the Provisional Government was seated.

The new Government then called on volunteers, who assembled, armed, to the number of 500. The old government surrendered without striking a blow, although it had about 400 men under arms and a battery of Gatling guns.

The Provisional Government then informed the representatives of foreign Governments of the change, and asked recognition. It was at once granted by the Powers except England. The Provisional Government promised peace, and requested all parties to continue in the Government service except the following: Queen Liliuokalani, Charles B. Wilson, Marshal Samuel Parker, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and R. J. Green sustaining the revolution.

On the same afternoon an executive order was issued as follows:

It is hereby ordered and decreed that until further order the right of a writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended, and martial law is hereby declared throughout the island of Hawaii.

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L. A. THURSTON.

The situation of the islands make them form a veritable key to the Northern Pacific. Honolulu, the capital, is twelve miles from Pearl Harbor. It is connected by the Oahu Railway. Honolulu is 1,100 miles from San Francisco. It is 2,200 miles from Tutuila, Samoa. From Auckland, New Zealand it is 3,844 miles distant. Sydney is 4,493 miles off and Hong Kong is 4,891 miles away. Callao, Peru, is 5,243 miles distant.

(Continued on Fourth Page)

GET A BARGAIN LIST

And be on hand promptly at nine o'clock

WEDNESDAY MORNING

And come prepared to buy.

Don't Bother Your Brains

About how we can afford to sell goods at such prices,

NOR GET THE FOOLISH IDEA

Into your head that we have been robbing you heretofore, just because we choose to loose a few hundreds on winter goods rather than carry them over. You make your money do all it will without any regard for us.

Remember this is positively the last cut sale for this winter.

J. H. Anderson & Co.,

HOPKINSVILLE'S GREATEST STORE.

White Goods, Laces, Embroideries.

LADIES:

This is the season to do your summer sewing. I have just received the prettiest line of White Goods, consisting of

CORDS, CHECKS, PLAIDS, SATINS,

STRIPES and DIMITY.

Also LACES, EMBROIDERIES, INSERTINGS.

Call and give them a careful inspection.

SAM FRANKEL.

S. W. corner Main and Eighth streets, opp. Yates' Jewelry Store.

NEW PATTERN ENGLISH PORCELAIN

DINNER WARE

Decorated in green thistle with stiped gold.

MAKE UP GOODS TO SUIT TRADE.

Guaranteed goods at lowest price.

Household goods of every description.

TRY OUR LONG STRAW BROOMS.

Bryan & Pandy

FASHION'S LATEST FANCIES.

New Ideas Gathered from Everywhere for Fall and Winter.

A pretty trimming is a band of ribbon brought up under the arm on each side in front and fastened on the chest with a large bow without ends at the back. It is either taken up to the neck and tied in a smaller bow or else the two ends of ribbon are joined a little above the waist, arranged in two or three route-like folds and then allowed to fall straight to the edge of the skirt.

Feathers and huge velvet bows are the trimming of every hat, the most one never sees two hats alike. Bells are worn but little this season.

Numerous and tiny ruffles on afternoon gowns are quite the thing in Paris.

as a gown from that city has no other trimming than four ruffles on the skirt, four ruffles back and front on the waist, which run across and meet four ruffles on each sleeve. A ribbon belt ties at the side in a long bow. It is a simple gown, but very effective.

Braid embroidery is again popular, and a pretty dress, ornamented after this fashion was of black diagonal mesh with a yoked bodice and short open zones. The yoke was made of pale blue cloth embroidered with very narrow black braid; there was a band of the same around the bottom of the skirt and a wide belt and neck band. The appearance of the gown was simple, but charming.

The muff, cape, and hat sets will be unusually popular this winter. A green velvet set has the cape, or, more properly speaking, collar, laid in full plaits brought to a V in front. This is edged with sable. A tiny muff likewise edged with the fur has little beads for ornamentation set among loops of ribbon. The soft velvet turban has tails and heads to correspond with the muff.

Rose-colored veils are suggested as being coming for winter wear, adding more to the list of colors permissible nowadays in face coverings.

White gloves with black stitching are worn stylishly with evening dresses, which black enters as a note also with all black times.

THEY WHAT? Our prices on Harness, Saddlery, Bridles, Hames, Chains, Collars and Pads.

F. A. YOCUM & CO.